

[Mr. Speaker]

[3rd December 1954]

"I do not understand how this can be said to be a matter of urgent public importance. It is definitely not a matter of urgent public importance. The hon. Member can bring this matter during the discussion on the Governor's Address. I therefore rule it out of order."

III.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

MR. SPEAKER :—"Under rule 15 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I desire to nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly the following hon. Members to be the Panel of Chairmen for the current session :—

(1) Sri P. G. Karuthiruman.

(2) Sri S. Ramalingam.

(3) Sri S. S. Kolkebail.

(4) Sri M. Chadayan.

"The House will now take into consideration the Address delivered by the Governor to both the Houses assembled together on 1st December 1954."

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

SRI P. SELVARAJ :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly thank him for the address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 1st December 1954.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—"I may inform the House that to-day being Friday we will sit till 1 o'clock and reassemble at 3 p.m. when I will call the amendments to this motion."

* SRI P. SELVARAJ :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it a great privilege and an honour accorded to me to move this motion of thanks. The Address delivered by His Excellency was all comprehensive. Before I delve deeply into that domain, I would like to point out that the policy of our State is to create a Welfare State where everyone is bound to live for all and all for everyone. This is not an easy task to fulfil. It is a tremendous and an uphill task. The co-operation of every one of the public is an essential pre-requisite for the complete achievement of that objective. To attain a Welfare State, hon. Members of this House must also co-operate and now our Government are progressively marching towards that goal. But some people are sceptical about the progress and they are likened unto those who, sitting on the Earth, feel that the Earth is not moving because the objects on the Earth do not move and are also likened unto those children who, touching on the berth of a train, cry that the train is not moving although

3rd December 1954] [Sri P. Selvaraj]

it is moving at high speed. Thus we are not able to look at things with a proper perspective and we want some foreigners or some experts to say that we are moving rapidly. In fact the foreigners have given us credit for our onward march.

“ At the outset of the Governor's Address, a suitable reference has been made to the services rendered by the erstwhile Chief Minister, Sri Rajagopalachari. I am sure that the House will concur with me in subscribing to the sentiments expressed by the Governor. Sir, Sri Rajagopalachari steered the ship of the State through a perilous voyage and brought it safely to the shore. So, our gratitude goes to him. May the Almighty God give him the strength and health to guide our future deliberations also.

“ Then, another epoch-making event was mentioned in the Governor's Address, viz., the merger of the former French Settlements with India. The French Government were playing dilatory tactics and they were prolonging negotiations on this matter for some time and they were not even conceding the point of merger of these Settlements with the Indian Union. But at last saner counsel prevailed and as a result of that the French Settlements all over India have been merged with the Indian Union. Co-existing with this problem is that of the Portuguese Settlements. I am sure, ere long the Portuguese Government also will follow the example of the French Government and hand over their Settlements to the Indian Union. After all, in the present political set-up of things, colonial rule is an anachronism and self-rule has come to stay and that is the order of the present political setup. So, we hope that soon the Portuguese Government will hand over their Settlements all over India to the Indian Union.

“ Sir, in the Governor's Address a comprehensive reference has been made to all the human problems. First of all, I take up the medical problem. In a Welfare State, health is the most important problem and I would say that health is the corner-stone of a Welfare State. The present Government are going all-out to devise ways and means to improve the health of the people. An intensified scheme of public health is being implemented all over our State and especially in the industrial centres. Sir, we have recently seen a Medical College being opened at Madurai. We wish the Medical College at Madurai will prosper well and produce more doctors who would go to villages to do humanitarian service. Another medical benefit scheme, the Health Insurance Scheme, is going to be inaugurated in the month of January next year in the Coimbatore mill area. This will go a long way to give comfort, health and sustenance to the dependents of the mill workers also and I wish in due course the scheme will be introduced in the other districts of our State also.

“ Sir, closely allied with this medical problem is the problem of rural water-supply. Protected water is an essential requisite for healthy living. We find that many of our villages in the State are not having pure drinking water facilities, leave apart protected water-supply.

[Sri P. Selvaraj] [3rd December 1954]

“ Sir, in the Address delivered to us by the Governor he has made ample reference to Rs. 2 crores being allotted for water-supply schemes and that the district officials have been asked to rush through them and spend the money for this useful purpose. It has also been stated that protected water-supply is being extended to many municipalities.

“ Another problem, which the Governor has been kind enough to refer to in his Address, is about the removal of illiteracy. Sir, the percentage of illiteracy in our State is high. The Government have been doing their best to remove illiteracy and ignorance from the masses. Now, with the aid of the Central Government and with the resources of our State, about 1,200 new schools have been opened in the villages. Mention has also been made in the Address that another 1,530 schools are likely to be opened in due course. By far the largest number of illiterates is in the under-privileged community. The Harijans and the Backward Classes are the two communities among whom there is a high percentage of illiteracy and, thanks to the Government, one crore of rupees has been earmarked for Harijan Uplift. We also find in the Address that other schemes costing about Rs. 25 lakhs are under consideration. So, with this accumulated amount, Harijan Uplift would in a way be accelerated. At the same time, I would like to point out that there is discrimination made in the matter of awarding scholarships, etc., between Hindu brethren and Christian brethren. In fact, the Christian brethren are poorer and more backward than the Hindu brethren. This sort of discrimination against Christian brethren and preference for Hindu brethren will be against the Constitution also.

“ Now, I come to irrigation. Irrigation in our State has to be done only by harnessing the waters of big rivers. We know that our State is not a land of big rivers. There are only a few rivers and the resources of those rivers have already been tapped or are being tapped. So, with the harnessing of these rivers, we will come to the end of the tether in the matter of water resources, and we have to look for some other sources. Therefore, I would request the Government to take statistics of the tanks that are not in use now or even left as beyond repairs. Those tanks must be renovated. It has been mentioned in the Governor's Address that the minor irrigation programme is being accelerated. The Government, in order to attain self-sufficiency in food as quickly as possible, sanctioned large amounts for renovation of old tanks. Many tanks had been renovated. But I must say, in this connexion, that the supply channels of many of these tanks are in a state of disrepair and they require to be attended to. It has been stated in the Address that the food situation has eased, thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Minister for Food of this State and to the efforts of the Central Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who unfortunately is no more with us. As a result of the co-ordinated efforts of the Governments at the Centre and in the State, we have arrived at a stage when we have large stocks of surplus foodgrains available. In the Address, it has been

3rd December 1954] [Sri P. Selvaraj]

stated that a stock of over a lakh of tons of rice in our Government godowns will be transferred to the stock of the Government of India and that this will be made available for our use in any emergency. We have been called upon to preserve the tempo in the matter of production of food. We have to maintain the present rate of production of food so that there may be no trouble in the future.

“ Sir, reference has also been made in the Address to the difficulties of the handloom weavers. The Government are doing their best to improve the lot of the weavers. These handloom weavers have been put to serious financial and other difficulties. They have not been able to find a market for the sale of the goods produced by them. A rebate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the sale of handloom products now offered from out of the Cess Fund will greatly help the handloom weavers. I am sure our Government will be able to devise ways and means to improve their lot.

“ It has also been stated in the Governor's Address that nation-building activities are being pursued by the Government with enthusiasm and zeal. Community Projects and National Extension Service schemes are being introduced in the State so that our country may become self-sufficient in all directions. For the successful execution of these schemes, the co-operation of Members of the House and the public is essential. Twenty-five per cent contribution is demanded from the local public for the execution of local development schemes. People in the villages are not coming forward to contribute their quota of twenty-five per cent because of their ignorance and poverty. If, as the Governor has appealed to us, all hon. Members visit villages and do propaganda about the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes introduced by the Government, the people in the villages will be willing to contribute their quota of 25 per cent for execution of local development schemes. I am sure that local development works and the National Extension Service Schemes will be a success, and that soon all villages will have better roads and other amenities.

“ Sir, in conclusion, I wish to say that there should be a spirit of contentment in our society and without contentment these cannot be any happiness. It is due to lack of this quality we suffer and, in order to put an end to all our difficulties to which we are subjected to, we should develop contentment.

“ Sir, once again I thank the Governor for the all comprehensive references made about the problems of agriculture, medical, education, Harijan Welfare activities, etc., in his Address. With these words, I resume my seat.”

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider it a great privilege to second the motion of thanks moved by my hon. Friend Sri P. Selvaraj for the Address delivered on the 1st December by His Excellency the Governor. I am grateful

[Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty] [3rd December 1954]

to His Excellency for his Address which contains a true and correct picture of what the Government have done in the past and what they propose to do in the future for the formation of an ideal Welfare State? "

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I invite the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that Constitutional proprieties will be better respected by dropping the words ' His Excellency '."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is not prohibited."

* SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" Our State is singularly fortunate in having Shri Sri Prakasa as the Head of the State. By his sweet and genial temperament, lovable qualities, charitable disposition and good work, he has not only made himself quite popular but also won the admiration, love and affection of the people. The Governor, in his Address, has paid glowing tributes to our ex-Chief Minister Shri C. Rajagopalachari for the valuable services he has rendered to the State. We are, quite aware, Sir, that when 12-30 p.m. he assumed office, there was political unrest and economic distress. But for his able guidance, this State would not have had the benefit of a stable Government. We are greatly indebted to him for all that he has done during his period of Chief Ministership.

" Elections to district boards are over. It is gratifying that the elections to district boards were held in an orderly and peaceful manner. The elected representatives, as presidents, are administering the district boards in the State. We are aware that most of the district boards are deficit in finance and one such is the South Kanara District Board. I am afraid that if the Government do not grant loans to district boards, the administration of the district boards may come to a standstill. I learn that the Government of Madras have sanctioned loans to several district boards in the State which are in great financial difficulties. The District Board of South Kanara also has applied for a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs and I hope the Government will bestow their most sympathetic consideration on it and sanction the same. Otherwise, I am afraid, the administration of the district board will collapse which will mean discredit to the State Government.

" Sir, there is a cry for the reorganization of local bodies. The opinion is gaining stronger day by day for the abolition of district boards for more than one reason, financial or otherwise, and for reviving the taluk boards. Even the Planning Commission has directed the State Governments for setting up smaller bodies like the village panchayats and taluk panchayats so as to enable these bodies to co-operate and co-ordinate with the Community Projects and the National Extension Schemes in the developmental works.

" Madras has given a lead in the matter of food decontrol. The credit for it goes entirely to our ex-Chief Minister, Sri Rajagopalachari. With the abolition of control, people of the State are able to get sufficient quantity of rice in the open market. But

3rd December 1954] [Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty]

it is regrettable that the price of rice is fluctuating and unstable. In the interests both of the consumer and producer, it is necessary that the prices should be stabilized. His Excellency the Governor, in his Address, has stated that more than a lakh of tons of rice is in the custody of the Government in their godowns. I would appeal to the Government to release a portion of the rice stock for sale in the open market to check the fluctuation of prices and to stabilize the same.

“ On account of the failure of crops due to successive periods of drought in the past years, our agriculturists were hard hit and burdened with heavy debts. In order to grant relief to the indebted agriculturists, our Government was good enough to pass the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act of 1954. This Act came as a boon to them and many of the indebted agriculturists would have been ruined but for it. This Act is due to expire in February 1955 and there is already an agitation both for and against extension of this Act. Whatever arguments may be advanced for the extension or otherwise of that Moratorium Act, my submission to the Government is that our indebted agriculturists need sympathy and protection at the hands of the Government. Let me submit that the Government would be well-advised to bring forward a piece of legislation providing for the scaling down of debts and also providing for the payment of the same in easy, annual instalments ranging from 5 to 10 years. Unless this is done, I am afraid, our agriculturists, indebted as they are, will be put to great hardship and harassment at the hands of the creditors.

“ The Address of the Governor disclosed the various irrigation projects undertaken by the Government to attain self-sufficiency in food. I regret that none of the schemes of South Kanara is mentioned in his Address. South Kanara is fortunate in having heavy rains, but much of the rain water is wasted into the sea for want of irrigation projects. The rain water could be conserved and utilized for irrigation purposes. Time and again, I have been impressing upon the Government the necessity for taking up the two schemes, namely, Halady and Bijur. I thank the Government for having taken up the investigation of the Halady scheme a couple of months back. The Bijur scheme, which is equally beneficial as Halady scheme, has not been taken up for investigation. I wish to impress upon the Government that if all the schemes of South Kanara are executed, I am sure, the district will not only be self-sufficient in food, but will also be able to supply food to other deficit districts.

“ The Governor was pleased to state that in the field of medical relief, the Government are doing all that is possible. It is true that large sums of moneys are being spent by the Government for improving district as well as taluk headquarters hospitals for increasing the bed-strength, for providing more facilities in the existing hospitals, and for prevention of tuberculosis and so on. But let me ask what it is that the Government are doing to afford medical relief to the rural population. It is our experience, Sir,

[Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty] [3rd December 1954]

that in the villages people have to tread a distance of 10 to 15 miles to get medical aid. Maternity aid is denied to expectant mothers in the villages. The difficulties and hardships of the villagers in this regard are unexplainable and unimaginable. When the villagers approach the district board for opening a rural dispensary or maternity centre, the answer is always in the negative on the pretext that there is no finance. So, my request to the Government is to provide at least one rural dispensary and a maternity centre for a unit of two to three villages. Unless this is done, I cannot say that the Government have solved satisfactorily the problem of medical relief.

12-40
p.m. " The Governor, in his Address, was good enough to state that a large number of elementary schools have been opened and also will be opened during the course of the year to afford educational facilities to the children in the villages. We are glad about it. Also a reference was made in the Address to a Committee of Educationists appointed by the Government to examine the system of elementary education and report. Whatever steps the Government may take in the cause of elementary education, I submit, it may not achieve the desired result, unless the teachers working in those schools are made to live a happy and contented life by granting them increased emoluments or salary. I hope that Committee will not lose sight of this problem in making their recommendations.

" Sir, we expected that the Address of the Governor would contain some announcement with regard to introduction of land reforms in the State. But we are sorry to note that nothing has been mentioned therein about this matter. In this connexion, I would like to say that the Members representing South Kanara have been agitating for a comprehensive tenancy legislation to protect the rights of the tenants of the district. What they want is that the tenant should be protected from eviction and that a fair rent should be fixed for the holding. We expected that the Address of the Governor would disclose that a tenancy legislation would be introduced in the present session of the Legislature. But we are disappointed to note that no such thing has been mentioned therein. We understand that a Bill for the purpose is quite ready. If so, I do not see any reason why the Government should delay in introducing it in the Legislature. Permit me, Sir, to say that the peasants of the district are getting impatient over this issue. If and delay is caused in introducing the tenancy legislation, I submit, the relationship between the landlord and the tenant may become strained and such a development may result in disastrous consequences. I appeal to the Government to view this problem in all seriousness and take steps immediately to introduce the tenancy legislation before this session comes to an end.

" The Community Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes are of a revolutionary nature and for the proper working of those schemes public co-operation is quite essential. The Governor, in his Address, has appealed to all the Members of the

3rd December 1954] [Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty]

Legislature to extend their co-operation in implementing the schemes successfully. I hope all the Members of the Legislature will gladly respond to his appeal. The District Collectors, the Project Executive Officers and the Block Development Officers, I must say, are all doing excellent work. They would have done much better and shown spectacular results had the Government granted them more powers and authority to sanction and execute some of the works connected with those schemes. In this connexion, I suggest that it will be better if Grama Sevaks are selected from out of the candidates permanently residing within the Block area. If such candidates are selected, I am sure that they will pay more attention to the work and work with love and enthusiasm at least out of local patriotism. I hope that this suggestion of mine will be considered by the Government and that necessary instructions will be issued to the concerned departments.

“ With regard to the policy of the Government in respect of Prohibition, I think there may not be any divided opinion among the Members belonging to the Congress Party. The Government have long ago declared that the opening of neera parlours is not inconsistent with the policy of Prohibition pursued by them. The representatives of our district have been pressing upon the Government the need for opening neera parlours in large numbers and the attempt in this direction has met with partial success. But we want still more parlours to be opened in the districts. I fail to understand why the Government should adopt a go-slow policy in such matters which involve no expenditure from the Exchequer but which give immense pleasure and happiness to the people of the State and also bring popularity to the Government.

“ With these words, I have great pleasure in seconding the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. Friend Sri Selvaraj. Thank you, Sir.”

* **SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA** :—“கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்திலுள்ள விஷயங்களை நான் ஆமோதிப்பதோடு, அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கும் காரியங்களுக்கு நன்றி பாராட்டி, இன்னும் சில காரியங்களையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். 12-45 p.m.

“ ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குத் தேர்தல் சுமுகமாக நடைபெற்று ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனநிர்வாகம் ஒழுங்காக நடக்கிறதென்று கவர்னர் பெருமான் சொன்னார். ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் தலைமைப் பதவி கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பெருவாரியாக வோட்டுரிமை பெற்றிருந்தும் கூட, மற்ற செல்வாக்குகள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் பதவி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றுதான் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகர கார்ப்பரேஷன் மேயர் பதவிக்கு ஒரு விதி இருக்கிறது. அதாவது ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷப்பினர் மேயர் பதவிக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று, ஒரு வருஷத்தில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன வருப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர், இன்னொரு வருஷத்தில் ஒரு முஸ்லிம், கிறிஸ்தவர், பிராமணர் இப்படியாக மேயர் பதவிக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்ற முறை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் பதவிக்கும் வருப்புவாரியாக ஒரு முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்கும்படியான விதி யொன்றை சர்க்கார் செய்வார்

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

[3rd December 1954]

களானால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் அவர்களுக்குரிய ஸ்தானம் கிடைக்குமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

“கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் போலீசாரைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. போலீசார்கள் அனேக இடங்களில் தவறானமுறையில் மக்களிடம் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் அவர்கள் நல்லபடி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கலாம். நாலேந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் போலீசார்கள் சீர்காழியில் மிராசதார்களின் வார்த்தையைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, கிசான்களை அடிஅடியென்று அடித்தார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் சிதம்பரத்தில் விவசாயக் கூலிகள் தங்களுக்குக் கூலி அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக ரிசர்வ் போலீசாரால் அவர்கள் அடிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். விருத்தாசலதிற்கு அருகிலுள்ள பெண்ணாடம் கிராமத்தில் கூலி உயர்வு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு அங்குள்ள விவசாயக் கூலிகள் ரிசர்வ் பேலீசாரால் அடிஅடியென்று அடிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அனேக மக்களை கைது செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். போலீசார்கள் மிராசதார்களுடைய கையாட்களாக இருக்கிறதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நியாயம் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், சாதாரண போலீசாரோ, ரிசர்வ் போலீசாரோ ஒரு இடத்திற்குச் சென்று அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டுவேண்டுமென்றால், அங்கு ஒரு விசாரணை செய்து கிரமப்படி சட்டத்தில் வறையறுக்கப்பட்ட விதத்தில்தான் ஜனங்களை அடிக்க வேண்டுமென்பாழிய, மற்றப்படி மிராசதார்களுக்கு மட்டும் துணையாக இருந்து ஜனங்களை அக்கிரமமாக அடிக்கக்கூடாது. மிராசதார்களை ஒரு இடத்திலும் அடிக்கவில்லை. அதுவிஷயமாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் ஒரு வார்த்தைகூடச் சொல்லவில்லை.

“ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்பட்டவர்கள் நலன்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதாகச் சென்னர்கள். இந்தியா சர்க்கார் பாதி மான்யம் கொடுக்கும் திட்டத்தின்படி மேலும் ரூ. 25 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்படும் என்றும் சென்னர்கள். ஏற்கெனவே, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மாதந்திரம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கும் சேர்த்து இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஐந்திலொரு பங்கு ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, ஜனத்தொகையின் விகிதாசாரப்படி ஹரிஜன நலன்களுக்காக சுமார் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்வதெவ்விட்டு, ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் மட்டும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கும் சேர்த்து செலவழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது கடலில் கரைத்த பெருங்காயத்தைப்போல்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, ரூ. 12 கோடி வரையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கி செலவழிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

“கவர்னர் பெருமான் மேலும் பேசும்போது, நாடகக் கட்டுப்பாடு மசோதாவுமே இந்தக் கூட்டத்தொடரில் விவாதத்திற்கு வரும் என்று தெரிவித்தார். மதச்சார்பற்ற சர்க்கார் என்ற பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த சர்க்காரில் எத்தனாக இந்த மத தர்ம பரிபாலன மந்திரி என்று ஒருவர் இருக்கவேண்டும்? இந்து மதத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், இந்து மத சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களில் யாரும் குறுக்கிடமுடியாதபடி, சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் அல்லவா? ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமிப் பெரியார் அவர்கள் வினாக்கள் சிலையை உடைத்ததைக்கண்டு என் மனதிற்கு வருத்தமாக இருந்தது. ஸ்ரீ எம். ஆர். ராதா என்கிறவர் ‘கீமாயணம்’ என்பதைத் தொடங்கி ராமரைக்குறை செல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். தேச பிதாவாழிய மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்நாள் முழுதும் ‘ரகுபதி ராகவ ராஜாராம்’ என்ற பாடலைப் பாடிக்கொண்டு பாராயணம் செய்தார். காந்திஜியால் பாடப்பெற்ற ராமரைப்பற்றி குறை கூறுவதாக இருந்தால் . . .

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஸ்ரீ எம். ஆர். ராதா ராமாயணம் தான் நடித்தார். ‘கீமாயணம்’ என்ற பெயரை அவர் வைக்கவில்லை. இங்கே சில பத்திரிகைகள் தான் ‘கீமாயணம்’

3rd December 1954] [Sri T. Shanmugam]

என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ எம். ஆர். ராதா அவர்கள் ராமாயண நாடகம் தான் நடத்தினார்களே யொழிய 'கீமாயணம்' நடத்தவில்லை என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" வெளியே நடக்கும் ராமாயணத்தைப் பற்றியோ கீமாயணத்தைப் பற்றியோ இங்கு பேசுவது கவர்னருடைய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு எப்படிப்பொருந்தும் என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

*** SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA** :—" நாடகக் கட்டுப்பாடு மசோதா வரப்போகிறது என்று கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். நானும் இப்பொழுது நாடக சம்பந்தமான விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அங்கு நடந்ததும் நாடகம்தான். ஆகையால், ஜனங்களையுமே மனம் புண்படும்படியான விஷயங்களை யாரும் பேசக் கூடாது. அந்த வகையில் நடந்துகொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். என்னதான் பேச்சு சுதந்திரம் கொடுத்திருந்தாலும்கூட, பிறர் மனது புண்படும்படியாகவா நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்? ராமரைப்பற்றி என் எதிரில் யாராவது தப்பாகப்பேசினால் அவனை நான் கொன்றுவிட்டுத்தான் மறுவேலை பார்ப்பேன். நானும் சாவேன். ராமாயண விஷயத்தில் குறைகூறும்படி சர்க்கார் விடக்கூடாது. ஸ்ரீ எம். ஆர். ராதா அவ்விதமாக நாடகத்தை நடத்துமபடியாக நம்முடைய கவான் மெண்ட் எப்படி இடங்கொடுத்திருக்கிறது? என் மனம் புண்படுகிறது. தேசப்பிதா காந்திஜி வணங்கிப்பாடிய ராமரைப் பழிக்கும் ராஜ்யத்திலா நான் வாழவேண்டும். பிறர் மனம் புண்படும்படியான நாடகத்தை அனுமதிக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்."

" கல்வி சம்பந்தமாகப் பேசும்போது, பல பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், சேரிகளில் போதுமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லை. சேரிகளில் அதிகமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆதாரக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தின் படி மாலை மூன்று மணிக்குமேலே மற்ற எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் செய்யலாம் என்ற ஒரு முறை இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப் படித்த பிள்ளைகள் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் சேருவதற்கு சரமம் இருக்கிறது. அது விஷயமாகவும் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, கவர்னர் பெருமான் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன்."

*** SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN** :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 12-53
I join wholeheartedly with the mover of this Resolution in thank- P.m.
ing the Governor for the very realistic and exhaustive address that he delivered. The earnest appeal vibrating through the columns of the Address really touches our hearts and I hope that my sentiments will be endorsed by most, if not all, of the speakers who will take part in this debate hereafter. There is a very relevant reference in paragraph 2 of the Governor's Address to the merger of the French Settlements with the Indian Union. That is a matter on which there cannot be any two opinions. That is a matter over which the entire people of this land and particularly the people of this State should rejoice. That problem has been in the air for a very long time. The representatives of the people, some of us sitting here in this Assembly, had a very near and dear interest in these affairs. The borders of the French Settlements are also the borders of the districts of South Arcot and Tanjore and the Malabar district on the West Coast. Naturally most of the hon. Members present here were agitated over this problem. It is good that statesmanship weighed with the French authorities in settling this problem. It was a very delicate problem and we

[Sri V. R. Nagarajan] [3rd December 1954]

have to particularly note the diplomatic and magnanimous way in which the Government of the Indian Union successfully tackled the problem.

“ Then, Sir, the Governor made reference to the need for initiating reforms in the local boards administration. That is a matter which is pending for the past two years. Even during the time of the former Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, I remember this House discussed this matter during question hour and at other times and thought of setting up a high level committee to go into the whole question of reforming the local boards administration. I believe that proposal is still in the air. I hope, with our Hon. Minister, Sri Ramasami Padayachi, at the helm of affairs as Minister in charge of Local Administration, the question will be gone into thoroughly and necessary reforms in the local boards administration introduced.

“ Then, reference was made in the Address to the Agriculturists' Relief Act, popularly known as the Moratorium Act. I do not know how it came to be called a Moratorium Act when no remission is made by the creditors to the debtors. I think a moratorium means writing off of all debts. I do not for myself wish that such a thing should take place. But in considering the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1954, we must take into consideration the arguments advanced by both the sides. As the Governor has well observed, there are arguments, for and against, forcibly advanced by the two parties. The question now posed in this matter is whether we hear both the sides. One side says that the Act should not be continued. There is enough volume of voice heard every now and then representing this view. But are we really hearing the voice of the other side, namely, the ryots for whose benefit this Act was enacted? Unfortunately because this section of the people do not have proper organizations, do not have their spokesmen to voice forth their feelings in this matter, we do not hear much of their voice. I am anxious that their case should not go by default. Let not their case be decided ex parte. However, it is gratifying to note that the Government are paying careful attention to this matter, and I hope the question will be solved in a manner that will benefit both the sides.

“ Sir, a passing reference was made to the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Schemes and also to the local development works. This is a matter which concerns the whole of India and our State is having a good quota of such works. I hope all the people will gladly co-operate in these schemes because it is only by giving our unstinted co-operation that we can attain our common objective of a Welfare State.

“ Mention was made in the Address about the Lignite project in South Arcot district. I come from that district and some of my colleagues come from that place. We rejoice at the fact that this project offers the prospect of advancing the industries not only in this State but the industries in the whole country. What a difference would it make to have coal from our own land instead of

3rd December 1954] [Sri V. R. Nagarajan]

having to import it from foreign countries at great cost. If the project could be worked successfully, though at some heavy cost in the initial stages, it will bring prosperity to our country. It will help in increasing the supply of electricity and perhaps in running the locomotives.

“The Governor made mention in his Address about Harijans and Backward communities. I feel, Sir, that the amount allotted for this purpose is not at all adequate. This is a problem concerning more than 50 per cent of the population inhabiting our State and probably it is a problem of the masses so to speak. Harijans and Backward classes cannot be made to feel contented with the amount that has been allotted. I only request that this Government may be pleased to allot more and more amounts for this purpose and also approach the Central Government for more subsidies so that the lot of these people may be improved soon.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

V.—STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE ON THE
DISTURBANCES IN MADURAI ON 2ND DECEMBER 1954.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. the Leader of the House will make a statement now on the disturbances in Madurai reports of which have appeared in to-day's newspapers.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make the following statement regarding certain incidents that happened in Madurai last night. Though no official reports have been received yet from the local authorities, the Government have with them a radio message received by the Inspector-General of Police, and enquiries have also been made on the telephone. Trouble seems to have arisen over the staging of a drama by M. R. Radha and party. This evoked local opposition among certain sections of the people who appear to have resorted to picketing. The demonstrating crowds became unruly and resorted to violence as a result of which several policemen were injured. It is understood that amongst the injured were one Sergeant, one police sub-inspector, one additional sub-magistrate, 24 city constables and 25 men of the armed reserve. Consequently the mob had to be dispersed by a lathi charge. It is understood that eight persons received serious injuries and have been admitted as in-patients in the hospital. Minor injuries have been sustained by 16 others who also received necessary medical attention.

“Order was soon restored. Pickets have been posted and intensive patrolling by armed police has been arranged. No incidents have occurred since 1 a.m. last night. The city is now quiet.